BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper--- Deveted to National and State

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., T. DAY, JULY 1, 1856.

dr. a. m. nesbitt OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water at, two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store. Salisbury, May 17, 1853.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office-Cowan's Brick row. Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855.

Dr. MILO A J. ROSEMAN A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE, AS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country. Rowan Co. May 27 1836.

W. P. ELLIOTT, (Jose of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C. GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C. Orders for Merchandize, and consignments Pleur and other Produce, for sales or shipment

thankfully received and promptly at ended to.

June 1, 1855. 1—4mt ly. June 1, 1855. WM. K. BRAILSFORU. Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR Rattimore & Philadelphia Packets. I IBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y

S L Dowell, R A Rogers, W D Dowell. of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO. FACTORS. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS, NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, and the surrounding country to give us a call, as CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We we flatter ourselves that we are able to give enof charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness

Liberal Advances made on Consignments Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respect AT BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. Sept. 25, 1855.

R. E. HENDRIS G. A. NECFFER. NUEFFER & HENDRIX. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally. CHARLESTON, S. C. AUGUST, 9, 1855.

W.S. LAWTON & CO Upland and Sen Island Cotton

AND RICE Factors, FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants. NEAR THE POST OFFICE. CHARLESTON, S. C. AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and

take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Long. worth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

W. H. MARSH.

Commission Merchant WILDINGTON. N. C. November 27, 1855.

PETER W. HINTON COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT NORFOLK, VA. Special Attention Paid to Selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval

Stores, de. Also, To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REPERTO H. L. ROBARDS, E.S., Salisbury, N. C. CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C. J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C. GEO. W. HAYWOOD, ESQ., Raleigh, N. C. WM. PLUMMER, ESQ., Warrenton, N. C. August 16, 1855.

HE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a ontinuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER. Feb 24 '55

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE er editors of William Heathman's dec. eaate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of setng said estate. Positive notice is given that business remaining unsettled by that time JACOB FRALEY, Adm.

A Tthe Rowan House is kept the Stage Office

for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville chmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'. Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Mor

ganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'. dev 17.1853.

GRAND LECTURER. A LEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salis bury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of asons, in the Western May 28, 1855.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL, I AS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive profes sional or personal calls from his friends. N. B. There are many persons indebtedso me by account, and have been for several year;t I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which must be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector. Jan. 29, 1856.

BRYAN & OLDHAM. GROCERS

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C. 1 y .- . 52. pd.

Dr. S. REEVES

AVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the pub-Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.

May 6, 1856. New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large

READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gentlemen's Farnishing Goods. We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and harmony, every luture American State that make arrangements with our interior friends to tire satisfaction to all who may give us their transact their business at the very lowest rate patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close apolication to business to merit a conti uance of

> F. II. BAUM & CO. Jan. 8, 1856. P. S. Remember the Mausion

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE



ARE still carrying on the Manufactory Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware, one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfac-A large supply of TIN WARE constantly or

hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.
STILLS kept on hand and made to order.

They have also on hand a large supply of COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved pat terns, among which is the MORNING STAR. (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saving it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the

Southern States. February 19, 1856.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS Commission Merchants, NORFOLK, VA.

A RE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Ala,nance County, N. John Newlin & Sons, Wm. R. Albright, Dr. P. A. Holt, Randolph John Long. J. H. Haughton, Chatham Hon. E. G. Reade, Person James Webb, P. C. Cameron, John F. Lyen, Henry Whitted, And many others. Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37-1v.

JAMES HORAH. WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER. SALISBURY, N. C.

One door below H. & A. Murphy's K EEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every demost reasonable terms. March 11, 1856.

DEMOCKATIC PLATFORM. The committee on resolutions reiterated offirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, toge

er with the following resolutions: And Whereas, Since the foregoing declar tion was uniformly adopted by our predecesse in National Conventions an adverse political a

of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with Apperican principles which have its early to religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agita-tion, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and

Resolved, 'That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservations of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect. the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perto its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace may be constituted or annexed with a republican

form of government. Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Unon upon terms of perfect equality with the oth-

Col. Inge, of Cal., intruduced the followng, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved. That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union : and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. Resolred, finally, That by the condition of the langerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred dury is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is-the Union as it shall be in the full ex. pansion of the energies and capacities of this

great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in lavor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their succesful example.

Second-Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no miscon struction, and should be applied with unbending

Thirdly-Resolved, That the greate highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication be tween the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans con stitutes one of the most important achievement to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that re-ult should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the governme of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrende our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly-Resolved, That in view of so com manding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the

Filthly-Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intellgence, &c.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN HIS CONSTITUENTS.

BUTTER

religious test has been secretly organized by party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore, Resolved. That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern and up respect of parcell. published a letter, which seemed chiefly seemed as a reply to my address to you consisted chiefly of extracts from writings and of criticisms and criticisms.

seemed to require any reply from me, because most of his objections to my political conduct had formerly, again and again been brought forward with more force and as much unfair ness, and had been as often conclusively re futed. As far as he assails my consistency his letter appears to be made of scraps of paragraphs and sentences torn from their cor text, and thus made to favor views opposit to my seal opinions. As you were familia with my course as a whole, and had repeated ly giver judgment in my favor, I have at n time aporehended injury from this publication I have been informed, however, that some of the know-nothings, and other opponents of mine, re attempting to misrepresent my reasons for not baving said anything in reply, and I therefore avail myself of a little leisure to notice such of the points embraced in it a have reference to the political contest nov going on in the country. I have no desire to keep up a controversy with my colleague, for I made no reference to him in any way : nor. on the other hand, shall I complain if h thinks my opinions and former course more important subjects for public discussion than any other matter now before the country .-I shall only netice some of the more promi nent points made by him, which possibly, if

To sustain the peculiar doctrines, of the know-nothing or American party, he makes a quotation from a speech of mine, delivered January 6. 1845, as follows:

" And if the foreign Cathoics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with view of controlling the elections of the country there will be aroused antagonistic feelings in the hearts of all true Americans, which will sweep away the party to which they have attach-ed themselves."

The sentence following it, in the sam speech, is in these words:

" But, sir, I wish it distinctly understood that I am for no native American party; I care not whether a man may have been born under the icy zone which girts the pole, or in the torrid clime; where the morning sun is first seen, or at the place of his going down, if he comes to this land, and, after the residence prescribed by law, and in the manner provided, takes an oath to support the constitution, and adopts with it an American heart, American feelings, determining, then, to uphold the rights and interests of this country against all others, that man will I take by the hand and welcome as an American citizen should be by his fellows."

If this sentence had been copied by my

colleague with its fellow immediately preced

ing, it would have been clear to every one that, even at that time, I was utterly op posed to the formation of any such party as he belongs to. On the contrary, I regarded such a party as more mischievous than the abuses which I was condemning. Those who have read the whole speech, know to what I had reference. Nearly twelve months previous, there had occurred a very serious disturbance in Puiladelphia, in consequence of a collision between some of the foreigner and Catholics and native citizens, during which some were killed on both sides, and Catholic churches burnt by the mob. In the midst of that excitement a native-American party was formed, and Mr. Clay was adopted as its candidate. This circumstance, taken in connexion with the violent war waged against the foreigners and Catholics, very naturally drove most of them into opposition to Mr. Clay. Under the excitement of that very heated canvas, those foreigners and Catholics were guilty of the excesses which I condemned, and I did, therefore, say that if they "continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country," they would create a successful opposition to the party with which they were associated. Butin point of fact, this was not the case. On the contrary, it is well known that in the next presidential election, that of 1848, the for. eigners and Catholics were divided, like the native citizens, between General Taylor and General Cass, and, therefore, there was not the alightest excuse for hostility to them on the part of native Americans. As the condition upon which my prediction was made did not occur, of course the prophesy could hopes of success for his American party, which seem to be mainly built on this pre-daties created by the industry of the people of control with the country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in this country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of Congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of congress in the country has received its that the elections of members of congress in the congress

its aristocracy, and adopts the statement as naturally suppose that even if he did not read true. He then insists, that, because the poli- any of the newspapers when at home, he cy of that foreign government is hostile to us, would at least, by a few months' association we ought to be opposed to those foreigners with the northern members, have accertained who emmigrate to this country. It is singu at what periods their elections come off, and lar that my colleague should be ignorant of thus avoided the mistakes which he makes the well known fact, that in Great Britain as on the 10th page of his pamphlet. well as in most of the European countries, My colleague also assails President Pierce, the body of the people are opposed to their on the ground that there are among his apown government and hostile to its policy. pointees to office free-soilers. The men alsubmission. Oh one occasion, when the people of London were about to bold a meeting ounce, defore any such were appointed, the well ask you to turn abolitionists yourselves, as the know nothing or native-merican organi- great many of these appointees of Mr. Fillzation is, that its movement has tended to make the foreign voters still more decided in sonally known to me, and as far as I know or their support of the constitution and the rights | believe, they were in that sense free-seilers. of the South. On the other hand, the men If he ever did make an appointment in a free who are endeavoring to carry out the aboli- State to any office of a person who had shown tion of the British government are native himself willing that the common territories of

My colleague also argues, that to put down the abolitionists we should join his American party. This is a singular remedy, viduals to renounce their former views. when it is remembered that the great majority of this party are abolitionists themselves, and Mr. Fillmore ought to be thus stated :: or free-soilers. In the northern States, where General Pierce appointed a few men who had alone it has had the control, more than niner been free soilers to inferior offices, after they: teen-twentieths are anti-slavery men. My had renounced their former views and procolleague must remember that out of about fessed conservative national sentiments, while one hundred members of Congress which that Mr. Fillmore appointed from the North to all party has from the North, not one could be offices, high and lew, none but free-soilees. found who would vote for Aiken against without requiring them to renounce any pre-Banks, who was an avowed free soiler and ab vious opinions. olitionist. That small fragment of the American or know nothing party of the North with for the reason stated by him, he ought, if conwhich he professes to act, and which nominated Mr. Fillmore, is in a minority in every one much zeal. I regret to be compelled to yo of the free States. If, therefore, you should into this matter, because Mr. Fillmore when follow his advice and join his party, you will President, in accordance with his oath of ofeither go into an organization which is thore fice, showed himself willing to execute the oughly abolitionized, or you must act with a laws as well for the benefit of the South as small squad of men who are in the minority the North, and was in other respects conserve everywhere, and who are not able to bring to alive in his administration. But, gentlemen.

Chase, Sumner, Wilson, and the like, whose

birth was on our own soil.

your aid one congressional vote. On the other hand, looking to the results of the elections for the last twelve monts, there is reason to believe that the democracy will. be able to carry a majority of the northern States. As the at this time all stand on sound principles, it is therefore, even as a matter of mere policy, independently of what is right in itself, you duty to act with them. But my colleague says that they have as a party only one third of the members of Congress, and are, therefore, too feeble to help you, &c .-The members of the present Congress from the North were elected year before last. Then there was a sudden combination of the abolitionists, and his know-nothings, and by their joint attack, violent and secret as it was the democracy were cut down, and a free-soil know nothing Congress elected. But seeing not be realized, and hence the gentleman's the mischief likely to result from this, many patriotic whigs within the last twelve months have united with the democrats, and enabled diction of mine, are destined to fall to the them to carry the State elections; and could ground. When therefore, discomfiture over- they have at the same time voted for mem takes his American party, I hope he will, on bers of Congress, we should have had an enreflection, not allow his faith in me as a tirely different representation in the present

the British government and a portion of 1854 and not last year, in 1855? You would

Number 3

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

For that reason, the government keeps up a leged to be of that classes hold comparatively large standing force, to compel the people to subordinate stations; and on behalf of the to complain of the oppression under whichth y were understood to have previously abandonsuffered, the government employed as many ed their former obnoxious views, and adopted as one hundred and fifty thousand men, to the national principles of the democratic repress any outbreak that might occur. It platform of the Baltimore convention of 1852. thus happens that most of those who emmi- But to test my colleague's consistency, let us grate and come to this country, are inspired see how Mr. Fillmore stands on this question. with feelings of hostility to their own gov. He is presented by Mr. Reade for your sufernments, and manifest the most decided op- frages, as a man without fault. In my canposition to all movements that are favored by vass last summer I had occasion to put this the governments they have abandoned. Most matter right, and I repeat what I then in subof the emmigrants from the British domin. stance said. The three members of Mr. Fills ions are Irishmen, and it is well known that more's cabinet from the free States were they have both in war and in peace shown Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall. Messrs. themselves true Americans, and especially Corwin and Hall, both, during their Congreshostile to great Britain. It is a rare thing to sional course, showed themselves in their find an Irishman who is an abolitionist. The speeches and votes to be not only free-soilers, Irish and other foreign citizens were the per- or Wilmot proviso men, but thoroughly antisons who supported the authorities at Boston, slavery in all respects, neither of them, to my and prevented the abolitionists from rescuing knowledge, having differed with the abolition runaway negro Burns. It was because ists on any practical question. Mr. Webster these people upheld the constitution and laws | himself had repeatedly voted for the Wilmot against the native abolitionists that my col- proviso, and on one occasion claimed the ana eague's know nothing party, when it came thorship of that principle, and said that Wilinto power in Massachusetts, disbanded the mot had "stolen his thunder." In his speech nilitary companies composed of foreigners, of the 7th of March, 1830, which was reand refused to allow them the privilege of garded as conciliatory in its tone, he said that supporting the government of their adopted he would not vote to put the Wilmot proviso country. The fact is undeniable that since on the Mexican territory, because in that terthe anti-slavery movement has become so for ritory, slavery was already excluded by the midable, the great body of foreigners in the existing law, and the proviso was unnecessa-North have acted with the friends of the con ry. In making this statement. I do not wish stitution and of the South against the native to detract from the general liberality of Mr. abolitionists. Is it not, therefore, strange that Webster's views on that occasion. As to Mr. Mr. Reade, a citizen of a southern State, should Fillmore's appointments in the North to foradvise his constituents to join the native abo- eign missions, and other high stations, they litionists in making war upon the foreigners, were in every instance, as far as I know, made because these foreigners are friends of our own from the ranks of the free-soilers or Wilmon section ! Might be not, in direct terms, as proviso men. By free-Scilen, I briend to designate all those who were in favor of Conto advise you to co-operate with our enemies? gress, by its legislation, excluding slavery The only advantage that has resulted from from the territory of the United States. A

> making these appointments, require the indi-The case, then, between General Pierce

> more were, by their services in Congress, per-

and their slave property, as well as to north-

ern ones, I do not know it, and have no reas-

on to believe it. Nor die Mr. Fillmore, in

Americans, led on by Giddings, Seward, Hale, the Union should be open to southern men

Ilf, therefore, Mr. Reade is opposed to Pierce sistent, to oppose Fillmore with ten times an waiving further notice of Mr. Reade's letter. the principal points of which I have sufficient ly examined, let us turn our attention to the presidential candidates now before the coun-

James Buchanan, the nomines of the de mocracy, is a statesman admirably fitted for the station of chief executive of the United States. His opponents are charging him with having held certain erroneous opinions forty years ago, in his youth. With as much fairness it might be affirmed that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist, because, at a much later day-viz: 1838-when a candidate for Congrees, he declared himself in favor of the abotion of slavery in the District of Columbia and of other kindred anti-slavery means I have not used such a charge against him : not that I was aware that he had ever express ly retracted these opinions, but because I sunposed that his experience at Washington had induced him to abandon or modify those car lier views. Mr. Buchanan expressly and frask-ly, at an early day, avowed his change of opinion, and for the last thirty years her shows by his entire life, both as a politician and a man, that he was a sound republican, and national,

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER

TERMS: For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BusinessCARDS , not exceeding one square nserted at \$5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1956.

South, used his best efforts to get the Missouri line extended to the Pacific; and, after all prospect of effecting this was defeated by northern votes, he then sustained the compromise measurs of 1850, including the fugitive stitution and the Union: slave law. Though abroad during the struggle on the Kansas and Nebraska act, yet, immediately on his return, he avowed himself, in the most emphatic terms, the friend of the measure: affirming not only its constitutionality, but also its justice, propriety, and necessity .-Since his nomination, he has endorsed most thoroughly the sound and national platform of the democratic convention. His intellectu. al abilities, his moderation, prudence, and con servatism as a stateman, as well as his long experience, and extensive information, and dignity, and courtesy of manner as a gentlem :n, all go to form a character every way worthy of the high station for which he has been nominated. As to his colleague on the ticket, John C. Rreckinridge, an intimate acquaintance for four years, during our joint congressional service, authorizes me to say that he is, in all respects, eminently qualified for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Our opponents, the black republicans, have nominated Col. J. C. Fremont for the Presidency. Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, but a citizen, I believe, of California, from which State he served for a few months as a senator, elected by the democratic party. He has subsequently abandoned that party, and avowed himself a free-soiler, and opposed to slavery generally. To this latter circumstance his nomination is understood to be owing. Though formerly an officer in the army, he was seldom if ever in a battle; though a senator for a little while, he is understood never to have spoken, or made motion in the Senate; and as a statesman he has no record at all. A native of the State of South Carolina, he joins those whose sole bond of union is hostility to the section in which he was born. Indebted to the democracy for the only political position he ever had, he lends himself to their enemies, and has recently declared that he belongs neither to the democratic nor whig party, or know-nothing, or abolition party, but that he is simply opposed to slavery extension,

The adoption of such a candidate shows the governing principle of the organization he represents, viz: that hostility to the rights of the South overrides with them all other ques-

Such a ticket has no claims on your support, and probably will have no electors appointed in our State. They hope, however, to divide and distract the South by means of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the know nothings, and will, therefore, leave those allies in fact, if not in intention, to manœuvre as well as they can to defeat, or at least damage, the democratic candidates.

The contest, then, is really between the democratic party, purified by losing its free-soil elements and strengthened by the accession of pa triotic and intelligent whire, and all the antislavery factions combined in a party appropriately designated black republican. As to Mr. Fillmore, he is no more really in the struggle than was Mr. Tyler in the contest of 1844 between Clay and Polk. He is not expected to get a single vote in the free States; and votes given to him would only tend to throw the election into the present House of Representatives, and thus give the black republican candidate a second chance to be elected, if he failed before the people. I know that certain politicians in the south are trying to create a different impression. They or their friends are candidates for office, and hope to sustain themselves in their reveral localities by deceiving the people as to Mr. Fillmore's chances. I do not, of course, intend to include my colleague, Mr Reade, amongst them. As he is so unacquainted with the past history of the country as not to know and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry that Mr. Fillmore appointed free-soilers to office, it is not strange that he should not see through the game that is attempted to be played I give him credit for really believing that his candidate Slavery has too long distracted and divided the has some chance of success. But in all sincerity, I would say to you, fellow-citizens, that if you wish to help the black republicans, it would be more manly for you to vote directly for their candidate. If you hesitate between their man and that of the democracy, it would be better for and that of the democracy, it would be better for | legislation of Congress, respecting domestic you to decline to vote at all. You would thus slavery, derived, as it has been from the originsave your credit as men of common sense, and escape the derison and laughter of the aboli-

But, gentlemen, candor as a man and duty as a representative compel me to say to you, that | Territory, like those of a State, shall decide in my judgement the success of the black republican candidate, with its necessary consequences, will most probably be fatal to the existence of the government. It is my solemn conviction ple of self-government; declaring it to be "the that if the national democratic party were destroyed to-day, the Union of the States would not endure for two years longer. It is the force of this truth, which is causing wise men and patriots, without regard to former party associations and prejudices, to take their stand with shose who intend to make a great effort for the tion to popular Governments. Besides, how maintenance of the government of Washington. As a North Carolina will have the honor of firing the first gun in this great battle, so a decisive triumph there will tend powerfully to encourage and strengthen the friends of the constitu tion and the Union everywhere.

Respectfully. T. L. CLINGMAN. CITY OF WASAINGTON, June 20, 1856.

An Irishman, giving testimony in one of

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEP. TANCE.

Our readers will find below the admirable and impressive letter of Mr. Buchanan, accepting the numination for the Presidency. No extended comment on this letter would be expected of us or is needed. It speaks for itself. It breathes, in the largest and fullest measure, that national comprehensive patriotism, and those great and sound Democratic principles which are so worthy of the candidate of such a party and of the man. Bruhanan appeals to no prejudices, to no passions. He addresses his countrymen, not by sections, but as a whole united people, and he heads the only party, and occupies the only ground which can save us from impending evils, and perpetuate the Con-

LANCASTER, June 13th, 1856. Sir: - The National Convention of the Dem ocratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union in:poses.

The Convention, founding their action upon the timehonored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, white adhering to the truths of the past have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke

The Convention felt assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and exteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the republic will give a moral guarantee to the coun'ry, that the true principles of the Constitution will be assembled and maintained : that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that the public tranquility will be established: that our domestic industry will flourish; that our fereign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bords of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of,

> JOHN E. WARD. W. A. RICHARDSO J. HARRY HIBBARD, W. B. LAWRENCE, A. G BROWN, JNO. L. MANNING. JOHN FORSYTH, W. PRESTON, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER." June 16, 1656. GENTLEMEN :- I have the honor to acknow edge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst, informing me officials of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemme worthy of this-the highest political honor on earth-an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attrched to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully

refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deer'. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic. In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolu

of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people. It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before

tions constituting the platform of principles

erected by the Convention. To this platform I

intend to confine myself throughout the canvass

believing that I have no right, as the candidate

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution: which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens, will be speedly rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation of the question of Domestic people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present charrapidly approaching a "finality." The recent al and pure fountain of legitimate political power the will of the majority promises ere long to tionists, which you would incur if thus easily humbugged and cheated.

But mostlement and laughter of the aboliallay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as
free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a

for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than true intent and meaning of this act not to legis. late slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom ; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devovain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the

case may be, according to its sovereign will and our courts, a few days since, in a riot case, of great and dangerous exils. It has alienated addressed "Agent American Sunday School Unand estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal know.

I got up, was two brickbats."

of great and dangerous exils. It has alienated addressed "Agent American Sunday School Unand estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal know.

June 21st, 1856.

Where the Courts of the State of t

ledge, it has produced the impression oreign nations that our great and glorious con-ederacy is in constant danger of dissolution This does us serious injury, because acknow. ledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the bes securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the

Democratic party, new the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to over throw all sectional parties and restore the peace friendship, and mutual confidence which pre-vailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character i strictly national, and it therefore asserts no price ciple for the guidance of the Federal Govern ment which is not adopted and sustained by members in each and every State. For reason it is everywhere the same determined for of all geographical parties, so much and so justits very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has indured many of the purest, the ablest and most intependent of our former opponents, who have diftinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these cir cumstances. I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be rate ified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Execu. tive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation. A been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordually unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, is quite impossible for any human fore-knowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration ball the exigences which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign povers.— The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of he United States and the judgment of posterity. You will, therefore, excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affaire ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmnes as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and lonor o our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from then in re-turn; and from this principle I shall never de-

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair. I I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at

any sacrifice. Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us bumbly implore His continued blessing upon our country and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any o'h-

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Pres'on, J. Randolph Tucker, and Heratio Seymour,

Committee, &c. PLAYING A TUNE ON A BEDSTEAD. heroes of Doniphan's Colifornia band, at a recent-festival in Sacramento Jake Grooms is the man that made the mistake of asking for the tune on the four post bedstead :

" He had come to the country among the very first whites, in early childhood, and had never known anything of the luxuries of civilization. After a while emigrants began to flock in, and among others was a family who brought quite an assortment of furniture, and among other things a piano forte. The fame of this new fangled musicial instrument was noised about and produced great excitement; it reached Jake's ears. Some time afterwards passing the house, he thought he would call and see them. Jake was received by the lady in the absence of her husband with great politeness. After sitting sometime he looked around for the piano. Against the wall stood an enormous, old fashioned, four-post bedstead; the curtains to which were drawn. Jake had never seen such a piece of furniture before, and concluded that this must be the pian . Pointing it out, he told the lady that he had understood that she was very skillful in performing on that kind of an instrument, and would be very much obliged to her if she would favor him with a tune."

A DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY. It would be a comfortable thing if I knowed just where I was bound for. Up street has got mixed with down street, and there is no such thing as cross streets at all. The moon is cross eyed and keeps winkin' and blinkin' as if she had her eyes full of Macaboy. Now what are I to do? It I s'and still, there's a very pleasant chance of going to sleep standing. If I goes to stir, hang me if I know which way I am

A witty correspondent sends us the following notice of a brief street colloquy recently held between a maiden lady of little beyond a certain age and a new married feminine : "So you are going to keep house are you!"

" Yes," was the reply. " Going to have a girl, I suppose ?" was que-

said the elderly maiden.

June 21st, 1856.

The newly made wife colored, and then quie tly responded that: "She really didn't know whether it would be a boy or a girl."

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS. J. B. MARSH, Agent of American Sunda School Union, keeps constantly on hand a good supply of the Society's publications among

Two 75 " Cabinet Library

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Three Days Later from Europe.

ABRIVAL OF THE ASIA. NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liver of dates of the 14th.

Cotton had declined 1-8 d. Much excitement prevailed relative to American affairs. The Times and Post demand the dismissal of Dallas, but it is not generally supposed that he will be. Liverpool and Manchester had issued peace addresses to the people of America, and the feeling of the people was strongly for peace. The Government, however, talks hostile .-Palmerston and Clarendon had stated that they bad not decided as to the dismissal of

Lord John Russel proposed a motion of in cred from us in times gone by upon old and ex. quiry into the intentions of Government, as it was evident the people desired peace. The articles in the Times and Post are studiously offensive to the United States. They demand the dismissal of Dallas and the application of force to the United States. The Manchester peace address received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. Several ships of war have been bodered to prepare instantly for foreign ser rice—it is supposed for the coast of America All the commanders of gun-boats at Portsmouth had been called to port, and it is said the admirals have received instructions for ac-

> It is asserted that the French Consul at Port au Prince has received instructions to say that France will not permit the invasion Dominica.

> > False Rumor.

WASHINGTON, June 27. It is not true that Gen. Smith has been appointed Governor of Kansas,

> Later from California. ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA. NEW ORLEANS, June 26.

The Granada brings San Francisco dates o

Casey and Coro were hung on the 22d .-The funeral of King took place on the same day. The most perfect decorum was exhib ited in these proceedings. The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperadoes, among whom was the notorious Yankee Sullivan. On the 1st of June Sullivan committed suicide in his cell, leaving behind him a confession in regard to election frauds.

There was nothing startling from Nicaragua. The Costa Rican army had been disbanded, and cholera was raging throughout the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON. QUEBEC, June 26. The steamer Anglo Saxon has arrived, with

At Liverpool, cotton was steady, with mod crate sales. Wheat had advanced 3 a 4d.-Flour was held 6d. a 2s. higher.

London dates of the 12th.

The papers are engrossed with American affairs. The Post says the American Govern ment may consider a postponement of the slavery dispute as cheaply purchased by a The story subjoined was told of one of the foreign war. The Times thinks that Dallas' dismissal should depend on the proof of Crampton's guilt.

> PRESENTMENT OF MR. BROOKS. WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Grand Jury have presented Mr. Brooks for his assault upon Mr. Sumner. The latter testified before the Jury.

FROM KANSAS.

Sr. Louis, June 26. Advices from Kansas state that Wm. Gay agent of the Shawnee and Wyandott triber was murdered by the Indians. It is reported that Gov. Shannon has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July. It is rumored that Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, has been killed. It is also rumored that Sumper had a fight with a party of Missourians, it which he lost two men, but -drove the latte out, killing several. It is said that Sumne refused to allow a party of Southerners to proceed to Westport to settle on claims at Hickory Point. A party of eight men from Chicago were deprived of their arms at Lex ington.

WASHINGTON, June 25. The Kansas bills, with amendments, wer ecommittee to the Committee on Territories The House passed a bill establishing a road

from Minnesota to the North Pass in the Rocky Mountains. WASHINGTON, June 26. The Senate to-day agreed to adjourn until the 25th of July. A bill was passed for the

construction of a military road through Salt ly. I will say, however, for the credit of Lake City to Carson Valley. The House debated the Kansas question .-A bill was reported to punish polygamy with a fine of \$500 and five years' imprisonment,

which was referred to the Committee of the

Whole on the State of the Union.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS! CONNECTING with the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL KOAD. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. -connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditions Stage

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS,

Mr. Scully, late Clerk of the First District Court, New, Orleans, was arrested last week in that city, charged with carrying concented weapons, and held to Bail Gen. Lewis, the Mayor, was examined as a witness for the defence, and stated that during the late election excitement several citizens had come to him and asked permission to carry arms. He told their they might carry them openly. His own private opinion was that any man who would have a chance of all of protecting his life should be armed for the ast few days.

The True Delta of the 7th instant, in commenting on the above case, gives the following startling picture of the state of society in New Orleans:

" In any well regulated society where laws are faithfully executed, where person and property are protected, the carrving of concealed weapons is a dastardly act and should be punished, as it is made punishable by the statutes of this State. When, however, society has resolved itself into chaos, when all law and order are at an end, when buffies and stereotyped assassins walk the street unmolested, as is and has been the case in this city for the last eighteen months, imiters assume a new phase, and it behooves to himself or his family to be in a position to defend himself. Such is the case at present in New Orleans; and we will venture to assert, with the fear of contradiction by any decent man whose word is worth any thing, that there is not one man in ten in this city, at this moment who occupies any prominent position (we leave out the assassins, who are always armed,) who does not carry about his per son some concealed weapon of defence. This fact is too notorious to admit of doubt or cavil. Well, the matter las come to this: that any man who may be come objectionable to the bullies who at present terrorize over the authorities and to run the risk of being mulcted in the nice little som of \$250 a day for carrying concealed weapons, or be every moment of his life at the mercy of assassins of de fending himself. We would suggest to all parties who have anything at stake in the community, and who may conceive themselves an object of aversion to the bullies who now govern the city, to go armed to the teeth; to carry their arms openly that all may see them, and above all to use them on the right parties. There must be an end to this state of affairs or society may as well be at once

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

This venal press thus throws out the idea of an Union of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings:

" More Folly -All around we hear of ratification meetings of the Republicans, and rejoicings, fireworks, &c , in honor of Fremont. In the course of the next month it looks as though a hundred thousand dollars would be spent in gunpowder and flummery. All this is mere folly and nonsense. As things look now, Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course. If the Republicans and Ameri cans be awakened to a sense of their forforn condition and ridiculous chances, let them unite for a grand movement otherwise the game is lost, and the less powder they burn, and the less noise they make t'e better will it be."

[Correspondence of Charleston Standard]

WASHINGTON, June 21. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the colleague of Mr. Sumner, is surely the pink of chivalry and honor. He thinks that impudence and personal insult should go unpunished, and that the Senate Chamber is no place for bludgeons. And vet this innocent son of New England never goes into the Senate without carrying with him a deadly rifle, concealed as a walking cane. This is his constant companion, not only out of Congress but during the sessions of Congress. What, contemplate assassination by disgnising the rifle as a walking stick, and strutting into the Senate Chamber with it loaded and capped, and then talk about the san city of the place? What Southern Senator would be caught packing about with him a three foot barrel rifle, not open ly and above board. but concealed and masked so as to take advantage of a foe? This is the respect ren!ly felt for the Senate Chamber and the Senate, by the North -when they tolerate in their Senators carrying the rifle and stacking it by their desks, yet secretly, stealthily and coward-

the United States Senate, that this heroic "Knight of the Rifle" is believed the only Senator from the North or South. who has ventured to carry concealed weapons into that Chamber, and he i: about the last man who could be driven to use them. When the boys ascertain, as they soon will do, the character of that ordinary looking bludgeon which can be seen at any time, hanging like a crooked stick on the arm of Mr. Wilson, the distinguished gentleman may expect a train of curious youths following his

Gov. Bragg aroused an intense feeling of enthusiasm among the Democracy of Chowan. When he left Edenton, after the delivery of his speech, a parting salute of thirty-one guns was fired in his honor and the welkin rang with lond huzzas. We understand that one solitary K. N. tried to get up a cheer for poor Mr. Gilmer-but after a faint and unsuccessful effort, which did not receive a second, even he incked tail and decamped! So we go! The Democracy ne wide a wake! -Dem. Proneer.

POETRY SOBERED HOWN. - I'm think! ing of the time, Kate, when sitting by thy side, and shelting beans I gazed on thee, and felt a wondorous pride. In silence leaned we o'en the pan, and peither spoke a word, but the rattling of the beans Kate, was all the sound we heard. The anburn curls hung down, Kate, and kissed thy hip ceek; thy azare eyes, half filled with tears, bespoke a spirit meek. To be so charmed as I was then, ne'er before occurred, when the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard. Ithonghi it was not wrong. Kate, so learning o'er the dish, as you snatched up a lot of beans, I smatched a nectared kiss. And a sudden shower made my eyes blind, I neither saw nor stirred, but the rattling of the beans, Kate, was all the sound I heard ..

ENTRUSIAM IN KENTUCKY .- We understood (says the Louisville Democrat.) that the excitement in Lexington, upon the reception of the news of the nomination of Hon, John C. Breckmridge for the Vice Presidency, was tremendons beyond the powers of description. The nominat tion of Buchaman had just created the wildest entausiasm, but when it was Reform that Kenthekp's favorite son had been placed on the ticket, the whole papevery man whose life is worth anything ulation seemed mad with joy. This feeling will not be confined to the home of Mr. Breckenridge. As the news spreads out over the rural districts, one universal shout will go up from the valleys to the hill tops, and from the hill-tops to the valleys again. We venture the prediction that one hundred Know Nothing cours ci's of this State will be disbanded before the first of July next.

COMPLIMENT TO HON. J. C. BRECK. NRIDGE-The Baltimore Argus has received a letter from a friend, which informs us that the old line Whigs of the Ashland, District, of Kentucky, have presented the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge actually this city must make up his mind with a handsome pair of horses, as an evidence of their paide in their fellows citizens, though of opposite politics, and as a pledge of their confidence in the coming administration of which he will be a prominent member."

> SCRIPTURE QUESTION .- " Why, Jemmy, how awkward you are cating-do take your hand out of your pocket."

" It's my left hand, mother." "Well, what difference does that

"Why, I've been reading the B.ble." " Are you crazy! What has reading the Bible to do with keeping your hand

in your pocket?" " Musn't we do as the Bible tells us,

nother ?" " Certainly, my child.

" Well, mother, it says - Let not thy left hand know what thy right docth." and don't you suppose it 'ud know I was eatin' bread and 'lasses with the right, if I didn't hide it away ?"

GRAY & TANSEY DEVLERS in and manufacturers of MONU-MENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are pre-

ared to turnish, at short notice, and in a style d finish, unequal'ed in the South, all kinds of work in their ime. Call and see us. We warant sati-faction in all cases.

Sali-bury, N C. May 20, 1856. 49.4f THE

Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY 700 Acres

of Oak and Hickory land about one balf of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improve-ments consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw

The Mill-Scat is one of the best in the country, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fi e facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on, the premises a Well of excellent water, besides. numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Holtsburg Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this. all. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash. the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the proper-

ORSTON BRADSHAW. M y 14 h, 1856.

W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers

Commission Merchants. No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE. NORFOLK, VA.

K EEP always on hand a full assortment of Grecentes, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns. February 26, 1856.

E. Nye Hutchison, Commission Merchant, CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheet and all

Country Produce CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK

Liberal Advances unde on Consignments. REPERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, E-q., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, E-q, New York. February 26, 1859.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

SALISBURY, N. C

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

Democratic Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

For Governor :

THOMAS BRAGG of Nortnampton.

LLECTORS for President and Vice-Presiden FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: H. M. SHAW, of Currituck SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS: WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,

WM J. BLOW, of Pin. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover, 4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake. 5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,

6th. THOS, SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE COMMONS: WILLIAM A. WALTON, Maj. N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election for High Sher ff, at the ensuing August Elec-

CAMPAIGN BANNER

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates;-One copy, for six months; Six copies, Ten copies. Twenty copies,

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

MR. FILLMORE'S CHANCES. There is a strangely pious cry among Southern Know Nothings in favor of Mr. Fillmore -a cry about as saintly as that other one of theirs in defence of the Protestant religion. tical leader, or a politician endeavoring to set himself up as a religious teacher. Know-Nothingism at the south is tending to the same and the politician is whiming his religion on the stump-hypocrites both.

To every man of ordinary sense it is plain that the struggle for the Presidency is between Buchanan and Fremont-between Democraev and Abolitionism. Choose which of these two you will have. The name of Mr. Fillmore can be nothing but a firebrand in the South, nor was it intended to be any thing else. The Convention in which he was nominated struck out every guarantee for the rights of the South the abolitionists had a majority there. They knew knew Mr. Fillmore would be most acceptable to the South; and after they had strip-1 ed Southern Know-Nothings of all national, conservative and constitutional principles, and given them a "mass of verbiage," meaning any thing or nothing, they permitted the Southern delegates to nominate Mr. Fillmore, themselves not intending to abide by this no m nation, then make other nominations, split up the North, and throw the election into the House of Representatives. They knew that if they centered on one man they would be

The past has shown that these things are so. The seceders met and nominated Banks and Johnston, and then there were more seceders that nominated Stockton and Rayner; and then their common brethren, the black Republicans, nominated Fremont and Dayton. All are united on one end-to beat the Democratic Cardidate. Not one of these factions expects to elect its candidates; but they all have a common hope that a combination of them all will beat Buchanan, enable them to get the election into the House where they can choose a Black Republican President, override the constitution, withdraw all protection from slavery, degrade and ruin the South. We do not see how any southern man can take any other view of the matter.

If these things be so, (and who can doubt them ?) it is not evident that every vote given for Fillmore is a vote for Abolitionism? We do not mean that Southern men who vote for him are abolitionists; but they are caught in a trap set for them by abolitionists, baited with batred to Democracy. Thousands of old-line Whigs now see the trap, and though the bait is enticing, they turn from it. They love their country more than they hate the Democratic party, and will patriotically vote for James Buchanan.

GONE DOWN .- The New York Herald, a journal that brought out, and has thus far larity is still on the increase as we infer from stood by George Law, disposes of that gentle- from the following: man as follows :

" Live Oak George Law,' like a locomotive attempting to jump a chasm in a railroad bridge, has gone down and gone under, leav. would probably amount to 500 more. We ing nothing but the top of his smoke stack keep seven of Adams' fast presses constantly sticking above the water."

LARGE BEETS. - John B. Johns, Esq., of this County, has presented us with some beets, measuring eleven inches in circumference .-These are large for this period in the season.

as with one, a week ago, measuring eleven and a trusting creature the woman who first allowa half inches,

THE NECESSITY OF UNION.

One of the principal causes, in fact the only re which prevents the election of the entire Democratic ticket, is the disposition of many Democrats to split their tickets by voting for one Democrat and one opposition. Beware of this trick; our opponents have always, under the desperation of their cause, heretofore worked upon the minds of many honest Democrats by flattering and unmeaning promises. They endeavor to produce the impression that but one of the Democratic ticket can be elect ed and that the vote cast for the other will be thrown away; then they suggest the propriety and necessity of voting for their candidate. Do not do it. Let every Democrat determine to stand by and vote the whole ti-ket. It is as easy to elect two candidates as one. Then let there be union of strength and union of purpose; cry aloud and spare not your enemies, work till the setting of the sun on the 7th of August; keep your eyes on your enemies, they are waging the war in ambush, we are working in the day time, and WALTON and HALL will be triumphantly elected.

Be The Salisbury Herald, with all the un-

fairness and duplicity which usually charac-

terizes it and kindred sheets has about a column in its last issue, which was evidently aimed at us, yet very little was contained in it from which we are able to get at its meaning. The editor takes us to task concerning an article which appeared in this paper relative to the Know Nothing candidates, which, he says, was written "since they had declined to accept the nominations." This is a mistake. The article was written and published under the belief that both candidates would accept. We had no notification whatever that they would decline. Why did not the Herald publish their letters, if any were written? The Herald says that the Democratic press "have never yet come up to a fair discussion of the great and leading fea ture of Americanism." What is that "great and leading feature"? It is the "wild hunt' after office,-the same which they pretend to be so disgusted and horrified at. For this they endeavor, after trying a multitude of We scarcely know which most to despise, a other fruitless schemes, to array the predju religious teacher setting himself up as a poli- dices of the people against Foreigners and Catholies, when indeed they fear them no more than they do their own people or their own religion. The Catholic question consequence as Abolitionism at the North, viz ; was intended to operate upon the religious bigan obliteration of the lines of demarkation otry, and the foreign upon the native predjubetween religion and politics, commingling dices of the country, both of them formidas and confusing the two in such a manner, that ble, when brought to play on feelings already blasphemy and infidelity are evolved from the intensely excited. They tell us that the Pope antagonistic compoun!. The preacher is is now exerting a deadly influence over our thundering his demagoguism from the pulpit, people, that Romanism is accursed of God, and yet they know that this same Pope fears his own subjects, that he has called an army around him to protect him from an infuriated mob, and these same Know Nothing prophets have "many a time and oft" prophesied the down fall of this "accursed" religion. The "great and leading feature" of Know Nothingism is, to say to the w r-hippers, thou shalt not worship God according to the dietates of your conscience, and to the foreigners, away with you! America was never intended for from their platform, thus clearly showing that | you, though you may have helped us fight our battles-though you may have assisted us in framing our Government, and we have derived many benefits from your toils and often times from your counsels still we are now able to do without you. This is the only "feature" we can discover in this bogus American concern. " By their fruits ye shall

> ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. The Constitutionalist & Republic, of Augus ta, contain the following card. FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD BY A

MECHANIC. To the Editor of the Constitutionalist.

I authorize you to offer a reward of fifty dollars for the proof, that James Buchanan said in a speech in the United States Senate in 1838, as stated in some of the newspapers, that he " considered ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man."

It is the general belief with the Know Noth ngs that mechanics have no sense. I have ound no one that could make good this statement about "old Buck," so I thought I would offer a reward for the desired information, that those who have got so much more sense than the mechanics, can turn their knowledge to some profit.

A MECHANIC. Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1856.

To which the Editor of that paper appends the following : -"The Editor of this paper will give fifty

dollars more." "It is certain that James Buchanan did de clare in a speech before Congress, that no laboring man ought to make more than ten cents a day." - Salisbury Herald.

It is certain that the above is utterly false; and now let the Herald establish his charge or stand convicted of falsehood. Produce the speech-we defy you to do it .- Standard.

Goper's Ladies' Book for July has been received. Every number is unrivalled except by the succeeding numbers. Godey's popu-

"Our bills for paper are now over \$4,000 a plosion:" month, and that is simply for the white paper that the book is printed on, and no other; they engaged printing our edition, and the services of one mili to make our paper.'

Price \$3. per year. Address L. A. Godey.

What a suspicious monster the man must Try again. Mrs. Burton Craige presented have been who first invented a lock; but what ed a latch key?

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 26. The Intelligencer contradicts the statement that Costa Rica had recognized Walker, and says as soon as a concerted movement can be arranged by Guatamala, San Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua will be attacked.

will be appointed Governor of Kansas,

Mr. Robinson, of Robinson and Eldred's Circus, has sold out his interest in the establishment, it is said, to Mr. Eldred, for \$25,-

several years, and a prominent member of the Democratic party, is dead.

Read the powerful and conclusive letter of Mr. Clingman to his constituents, in reply to Mr. Reader's letter.

W. W. HOLDEN, E-q., will deliver the Oration in Raleigh on the 4th.

It seems that the municipal arrange ments around the north pole are very strict. Dr. Kane says he was kept from going any further by the north pole ice.

For the Banner. TRAVELLER No. 3. The country between the city of New York

and Niagara .- The Fulls. Mr. EDITOR,-The State of New-York so far as it relates to resources, enterprie, and population is regarded as the Empire State in this wide spread Union. The route that is ordinantly travelled between the city of New-York, and a place which in these modern times of paogress and improvement (I believe) they call the city of Niagara. This journey is made through the most interesting portion of the State. The Steam boats run from New-York to Albany on the Hudson River. It is said that the scenery along this beautiful River, as it meets the eye of the traveller from the Boats is surpassingly grand and imposing .-There is a Rail-Road running along the bank of the river in some places on the very edge, and at other places in the water. The scenealong this river as it appears to one who is travelling with the (almost lightning) speed of the Car-is well fitted to interest the mind and impress the heart. The striking variety presented by rugged cliffs, deep vallies and broken ridges -call up to the mind the beautiful words, of the royal Psalmist-" How manifold are thy works O Lord, in wisdom hast thou made them all." After passing Al bany the Capitol of the State-we enter is called the Mohawk valley. This valley, 1 suppose from what I could see and hear is the garden spot-embracing a most productive portion of the State. Along this rich valley is the Canal extending from Albany to Buffaloe. This enterprise at the outset had to work its way thron de a strong tide of opposition, and it was carried through mainly by the energy of Gov. Clinton. But it is now so popular and so profitable, that every one wishes to be on the Canal side in politics. It is astonishing the amount of business that is done on this Canal. In some places the Boats seem to be pressing upon boats for miles. This interesting valley is in some places very narrow in others it spreads out farther than the eye can reach. Through the distance between New York and Niagara is about 450 miles-you can leave New York on the express train at 6 o'clock A. M. and reach Niagara at 10 o'clock P. M. When you reach the far famed Falls after night has spread her dark mantle over the face of nature, your attention will be aroused not so much by the roaring, as by the jarring and quivering that you will notice in the buildings. You can have a carriage and a guide at any of the Hotels, to drive you to the interesting places about the Falls. The suspension Bridge is by no means among the least of those. This Bridge is thrown across the River below the Falls; the frame columns of this Bridge are about 65 feet,-the wire cables 1,000 feet in length, and the length of the foot way of the bridge from bank to bank. 800. The Falls of Niagara have been so often and so graphically described by those who held the pen of a ready writer. I shall attempt no description of this wonderful national curiosity. I will only say that for grandeur and sublimity-they came fully up to my expectations. The Burning Spring, is one mile up the river. The water is in constant ebullition, from it issues a stream of Hydrogen burning taper. There are some other places Class Hel; its admirable meating as which do not reward the traveller for his time regards cosiness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the Dinking Establishments in of persons and they are not like angels visits that vicinity; its fine Mountain views, and refew and far between, but like the locust of ceiving the Mountain air fresh and unobstructed; Egypt they are many, who seem to depend for any object of business, is too well known to for a support upon the pennies they can catch from visitors to the Falls. As the visiting season is chiefly confined to the summer mouths

W. W. P. A Western poet gets off the following "ex-

these harpies improve the golden moments as

they pass, and the traveller is expected to pay

at every corner and at every turn.

The engine groaned, The wheels did creak, The steam did whistle. And the boiler did leak.

The boilers was examined-They found it was rusted -When all on a sudden The old thing busted.

THIS SEASON. All in want will please give us a call. things of which you will never repent. Charlotte, June 17, 1856. The thirt will all the training the same

THE CRITTENDEN MASSACRE AND MILLARD EILDMORE.

The Georgie Constitutionalist, alluding to the Ostend Conference says : And while Cuba is the subject, how many

of our people remember the bloody massacre of more than fifty American citizens at Hava It is rumored that Gen. Percifer F. Smith. na, without a trial or the shadow of it, because they were branded as " outlaws and pirates" by Mr. Fillinore? It has been frequently charged against him, and never denied that we have seen, that Mr. Fillmore prevented our have seen, that Mr. Fillmore prevented our chrated Licer Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Consul, Mr. Allen F Owen, from interfering Pitteburgh, and the few that I have taken have in behalf of his countrymen; and when he had fully obeyed the instructions of Mr. Fill-Hon. Thos. II. Bayly, of Virginia, formerly more, Mr. Owen was removed from the Conmember of the House of Representatives for sulate to appeare the virtuous indignation which was aroused in every section of our land against the massacre of our citizens.

When the subject of Cuba is up for discussion, let not the name of Fillmore be mentioned-the blood of more than fifty of our citizens cries from the encrimsoned plaza of Havana-breathe not Fillmore's name.

BEGINNING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. - The newspaper are beginning to take the popular vote in public ass semblies upon the Presidential question and we expect soon to see the "voice of of the people" chronisled by every steam boat und milroud train. This mode of Corp. 40 a 45; Flour, 4 a 5; Cutter 84 a 94; forestulling the legal public sentiment of Wheat, 7 00; Salt, \$2.75; Sugar, 11 a 121; forestalling the legal public sentiment of the country, as expressed by the ballotbox, was much in vogue in former Presidential contests. In the Jackson and Adams campaign, there was scarcely any public assemblage, that the vote was not taken, or pretended to be taken and officia'v published in the newspapers; and what is a little remarkable, it was almost always is favor of Adams, though the real public sentiment of the country, legitimately expressed told a very different story. Some very strange means were resorted to, in order to get the advantage of this kind of popular endorsement, but the best " dodge" we remember is that adopted by the captain of a canal boat. He was bringing a large number of passengers down the Pennsylvania Canal, and had been considerably irritated by the publications in the Whig papers, showing that the travelling public were all for Adams. Watching a favorable opportunity, while nearing a bridge, and while his passengers were on deck

COTTON .- 10 a 101. discussing politics, he called out, to "All in favor of Jackson will stoop their heads." Every man ducked, of course, to avoid coming in collision with the bridge, and the captain triumphantly raised his head

the best political "dodge" of the cam-

CARD.

Editors of the " Banner," Salisbury, N. C.

DEAR SIRS: Will you permit me through

our columns to return in a public manner

by thanks to the "Executive Committee

nd other officers of the " Greensboro ' Mutu

al Insuratee Company," for the kindness

shown me by them on the 18th inst., and

particularly the company's kind and gentle-

manly Secretary, Peter Adams, Esq., whose

urbanity and kindness I cannot soon forget.

My Store house with my stock of good, was

Wednesday June 4th. On which property I

had insurance in the "Greensboro' Mutual

Insurance Company," which covered part of

known to the company in the manner pointed

out in the policy of insurance, they promptly

paid the amount of insurance; not claiming

the ninety days allowed by the terms of the

policy. Such a course on the part of the com-

pany not only calls forth the thanks of the

sufferer, but will give it the confidence of its

members, and deservedly place the Company

If you will be so kind as to give the above

Very Respectfully, yours, &c,

CHARLES R. JONES.

n a favorable position before the public.

place in your paper, you will oblige me.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

tor has added and is still adding to its comforts

and conveniences, and he lopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of pub-

lic patronage which he has formerly had.
J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B .- Persons desirous of coming direct

from Charlotte to Alorganton will find ready fa-cilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton;

and at Lincolnton Col. B. S. Johnston, the pro-

prietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, car-

ganton the subscriber is also ready at any time

to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Merchants.

A RE now receiving and opening their SEC. OND PURCHASE of NEW GOODS for

CHARLOTTE, N. C,

Williamsburg, Iredell Co., N. C.

This establishment continues open for the reception of the Travel-

June 23, 1856.

June 26, 1856.

paign.

AT LINCOLNTON. crying, " unanimous for Jackson," and so it was reported in the Democratic paper fication meeting of the friends of of the next village. This was considered Buchanan, Breckenridge, and

> Bragg. At which the Hon. JOHN KERR and other dis-June 17, 1856.

To the Ladies.

WE have on hand a large stock of Ludies Handsome Summer Mantillas, thich we wish to close out at GREATLY RE. DUCED PRICES, at wholesale or retail. BREM & STEELE. Charlotte, June 19, 1856.

WALTON HOUSE.

MORGANTON, N. C. THIS new Hotel is now opened for the reception of regular and transient Boarders and the traveling public .entirely destroyed by fire on the night of Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventil. ated and better farmshed than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL. my loss. As soon as I made my misfortune

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's no-tice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding June 24, 1856.—2.3:n C. S. BROWN,

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.
C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Salisbury Male Academy. REV. JOHN C. AVERETT, A. M. Principa The next session will open on Monday 14 h

Rates of tuition per session of 5 months:
Primary English Branches, \$7.50 Languages "Incidental expenses, per scholar Students will be charged from date of entering to the close of the session. No deduction

for loss of time except in cases of pretracted sickness. June 21-t 1856.

Last Call A LL persons sudebted to J. D. BROWN & LEMLY, will find their notes and accounts at the store of Brown & Colfin, those that feel disposed to call and pay will find me there ready and willing to attend to them, those that do not feel disposed to pay and let it alone and I will see if I cannot collect them according to law.
Our next County Court is the first Monday

HENRY A. LEMLY. June 24th 1856.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C. THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MASL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with

the Railmad company to run a freight ear with their Mai Traine, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst. BREM & STEELE

Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 1f-1 Greensboro' papers copy. Dr. T. Hill

AVING located in Salisbury, respectfuli-tenders his professional services to the

The King of the Secretary of the

ASE ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER "Tribute to whom tribute is due;" if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home

THE Subscribers have put the ROWANS FACTORY (located in Salisbury,) in suc-

onable terms. We are determined to produce

goods equal to the best made in the State, and

ill spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill

The grisi Mills are also in operation and Corn

will be ground for toll as promptly as possible.
MORNING & MEADER,

TO BAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS

Engineer's Office, W. N. C. R. R.

DROPOSALS will be received at Statesville,

Gradation, Masonry, and Cross-ties for the re-

mainder of the First Section of the Western

North Carolina Rail Road Company at, and ex-

Ou the first 15 miles of this work, there is

important Masonry, and especially the Bridge

across the Catawba River, but all of which is

particularly worthy of attention.

Plane, Profiles, and Specifications with esti-

nates of the work may be seen at the office of

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-

Quarter Sessions - l'aul Setzer, Adm'r, of Dan-

iel Setzer, dec'd, vs. Andrew Setzer, David Set-

zer, Wesley Setzer, and others .- Petition for

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction

of the Court that Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer are non-residents of this State; therefore

it is ordered that publication be made in the Re-

publican Banner, for six successive weeks, for

the said Andrew, David and Wesley Detzer to

be and appear a tour next County court to be opened and held for the County of Catawba at

the Court house in Newton on the 3d Monday

in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or

demor to the said Petition, otherwise Judgement

will be taken pro confesse, Witness: Goo. Setzer, Clerk of our Court at

offi e in Newton this 27 day of May A. D. 1856. GEO. SETZER, c. c.c.

Presbyterian Female College,

STATESVILLE, N. C

THE second session of this Institution will o-

pen in the new building on the 4th day of August next. To make suitable arrangements,

be Trustees have spared neither rost nor pains. A commodious and handsome building, furniture

and apparatus will be ready in due time; and our worthy and esteemed President will have a

number of well qualified Assistants. Our terms

are lower than any other similar institution with

TERMS-per session of five months, \$60 to

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

Oil Painting, - - - - Water Colors and Ornamental Wax

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils

By order of the Board. S. B. O, WILSON, Pres't

which we are acquainted.

Latin and Greek, each -

Wo:k, each,

Contingencies, -

Embroidery,

Music, with use of Piano.

(pr. adv. \$6.) 61 51

CATAWBA COUNTY .- Court of Pleas &

Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.

the Engineer after the 4th of July.

JAMES C. TURNED,

Iredell Co, N. C., until July 15th, for the

Salishury, June 17th, 1850.

orders for Sheetings and heavy goods-Cutton

may favor us with their patronage.

Buts kept on hand and for sale.

Salsbury, June 17th 13.6.

ending West from Statesville.

June 17th '56.

Distribution.

June 3.

PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING REUS. Or What they think of them! Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dypopsia that they have ever used. Read the following

cessful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarna, which they offer on reasrum one of our most respectable citizeus!" NEW YORK, August 8, 1852 I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a routime, and after trying many remedies came the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celalready given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairyoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills; that they would effect-ually cure me W. W. PHHAPS, No. 2 Columbia place.

17 Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pirs. BURGH, PA. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Line's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature [8] FLEMING BROS.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, July, 1. BACON-Hog round 10 a 11; Lard 10 a 11. Coffee,-Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Corrected Weekly by Cumming & STYRON. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, June 29 1856. BACON-Hog round, 121. LARD. N.C. 124 a 13. BUTTER .- 20 a26.

CORN,-58. CORN MEAL,-per bu. 70 a 75. COTTON, Fi a 10 FLOUR,-Family, 71; Superfine, 7; Fine, 61 OATS,-40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

Norfolk, VA. June 26 1856. BACON.—Hams, 13 a 15, Hog round 111 a 12. LARD -No. 1 & 2, 121 a 13. CORN. - Mixed, 51, White, 51; Yellow, 52. BEANS. - White, scarce, \$1.50 a \$1.72. FLAXSEED-Dull, \$1.65 a 1.70. PEAS -Black eve, 105 a 110.

Loun.-Fine \$61; Superfine, \$63; Extra 73; Family, 81.
Svir.—Liverpool fine, 175. Ground Alum

Sugars.—Refined, 91c. Crushed, 111c. Duied Apples.—(Bush. of 28 lbr.) 75 a 00. Do Peaches.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) \$2

Hay -Cargo, 80 a 90 cts.

Ratification Meeting. ON SATURDAY, the 12 h of July, there

A grand Democratic Anti-Know Nothing Rati-

June 3 1856. NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!! J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO., RESPECTFULLY

A NNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and

adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well relected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

CONSISTING OF Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;

Ready Made Clothing; Huts and Caps; Bonnets and Straw Goods ; Boots and Shoes;

Glass and Queensware; GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS, hich they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to

April 15, 1856.

SALE OF LAND. BY ORDER of the Court of Equity for Row-an County, I will offer the following valua-ble land for Sale at public auction

350 acres.

To be sold upon the petition of Daniel Coleman and others, being the plantation upon which James Coleman lived and died, situated upon Coddle Creek, adjoining the lands of Margaret Coleman, Phillip Overeash, John Beaver and others. To be sold on the premises the 26th day of July next, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving bond and approved security.

Pr. adv. \$3 50.

115 acres.

To be sold on the petition of Edmund Burk and others, belonging to the estate of Joseph Cowan deceased, known as the Isaac Cowan place, adjoining the lands of O. G. Foard, Milton Cowan and others. To be sold at the Court House in Salisbury on the 5th day of August next, being Tuesday of Bowan County Court. Terms, nine months credit, bond and approved L BLACKMER, C. M. C.

June 12, 1666.

Greensboro' Female College. THE Fall Session of 1856, will commence or

EXTRAS: Music on the Piano or Guitar, \$22 50 D rawing, \$5. Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, \$10. Oil Painting, \$20. Latin, \$5. French, \$10. Regular fees are to be paid one-half in advance, the other half at the end of the sension. Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered, free of charge, to those ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting

Circulars will be sent on application to the President, to those desiring full information,

T. M. JONES, President.

A SPIENDID A SSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

where or well the little of the second

POLITICAL.

Read the following common sens view of Millard Fillmore, by the editor of the Richmond Enquirer:

"THE MAN FOR THE CRISIS."

In the excitement of a canvass parties are apt to exaggerate the moral and intellectual proportion of their respective candidates; but there has never been such an instance of ex travagant appreciation of personal qualities as is exhibited in the deification of Millard Fillmore by the opposition press. They rate him only a little lower than the angels, and point to him as an example of the most perfect devalorement of the divine attributes of humanity. In their estimation he is at once a moral parigon, and an intellectual prodigy. As the Pagans of heathen times invoked the aid of their greatest god in moments of extreme distress, so flo the idolatrous sect of Know Nothings call aloud upon Millard Fillmore for help in the present crisis of public agitation and alarm. And, in truth, there was as much sense in appealing to a bronze Jupiter as to the human Fillmore.

Millard Fillmore is nothing more than a respectable mediocrity. Between his intellestual and moral qualities, there is perfect harmony of development; and in neither respect is he the least superior to the common order of men. He is precisely the sort of person one meets in every condition of society, with no great vices and no heroic virtues of character : and with just enough of mental power to direct the instincts of self aggrandizement to a profitable purpose in life. So absolute a control does he wield over his passions, that it is doubtful if he was ever betrayed into a momentary oblivion of the proprieties of his position. Equally incapable of ardent affection or intense hatred, he can neither conciliate strong friendships, nor provoke active enmities. It may be the interest of persons to oppose or support him, but friend or foe must really regard him with the same contemptuous indifference. If he never violates the decalogue, he never distinguishes himself by any positive act of conspicuous piety. His cold and impassive nature can never be warmed into enthusiasm or excited to active effort, by the most touching appeals of suffering virtue. A word of commendation and a complacent smile, are the only services he renders to the interest of humanity. Incapable of that intense earnestness of soul and that utter abnegation of self, which are essential to great achievements, his exertions in support of the best cause, are languid and intermittent. He ihas no convictions. There is no truth by which he would swear, and no principle for which he would suffer. Yet, this absence of a moral sense, is very well compensated by an :acute perception of propriety, and an anxious concern for his own interests. The maxim that "honesty is the best policy," furnishes the key to Fillmore's virtuous life.

The easy indifference of his nature is apparent in that smooth expression of face and unruffled dignity of manner, which pleases people in Fillmore's presence. No high purpose or burning passion is revealed in his countenance. No warmth of feeling imparts heartness to his address. A smile which beams with the freezing radiance of a polar star, and a mechanical civilty of manner which is studied with careful regard to theatrical effect, however they impose upon observers, only repel the approach and alienate the confidence of persons who can distinguish between a true heart and the marble image of a man.

In their estimate of his intellectual capacities, Fillmore's friends display a yet more silly and extravagant idolatry. It is simply abourd to call him great, who, with the rarest opportunities of fortune and under the strongest stimulus of necessity, never uttered a word which anybody remembers, or exhibited an energy of character which raises him above the lowest level of human imbecility.

He was in Congress, and where is the speech that stamps him as a man of extraordinary mental endowment? He was President of the United States, and where is the act that betray the least sagacity in counsel or enterprise of character! Fillmore's term of service was coincident with a period of unusual tranquility at home and abroad. He came into power just at the close of the great sectional struggle of 1850, and he rode securely in the calm which followed that angry storm. He went out of office just as another tempest was gathering on the distant horizon. He found the foreign relations of the country somewhat disturbed by international disputes, and, true to the timid and colfish instincts of nature, he exerted all his power to postpone the rupture until he should escape the responsibility of confronting the danger. In power, he was nothing more than head clerk of the Government, and the only duty which he discharged with competent ability was the display of his fine person at Executive entertainments.

To pretend that an individual of such commonplace character and feeble powers, of intellect, is a fit person for the Presidency in the existing crisis of affairs, is to betray either a most ridiculous exaggeration of Fillmore's qualities, or a total misconception of the exigencies of the hour. Never were the peace and security of the country menaced by such an accumulation of present embarrassments and frightful portents. The popular feeling is inflamed to the very verge of bloody revolution. Section is arrayed against section in atern and threatening antagonism. Civil war rages upon our western frontier, while in the

Power. From their complication of difficulties and dangers, the most sagacious statesmen are puzzled to discover a way of escape. How unspeakably abourd, then, to talk of entrusting the destinies of the country to a man who has never displayed any resources of wisdom above the capacity of the chief clerk in a commercial establishment, or any energy of will which the obscure million do not possess in equal measure.

OLD LINE WHIGS.

The patriotic stand every where being taken by the friends of the Constitution and the Union, seems to annoy the champions of con-fusion prodigiously. The New York Times quite loses its usual equanimity of temper that those Constitutional Whigs who heretofore have acted in opposition to the Demorcratic party, should now rally so generally and so warmly in its support. The "little villian," as the principal editor of that paper was so discourteonsly called by Mr. Greeley, seems to forget that national union and prosperity is far dearer to the patriot's heart, than a mere party names.

The New York Times says that the Old Line Whigs "can be likened to nothing but some old worn out coach horses, thrown out of employment by the introduction of railroads and steam locomotives." Lieut. Gov. Raymond is not only losing his temper with his hopes of success, but also his sense of decency and editorial propriety.

THE NEW York Tribune in a grandiloquent sketch of Col. FREMONT's life, alluding to one of his exploring expeditions says:

He started from Pueblo, on the Upper Arkansas, with thirty-three men and a hundred and thirty-three mules; but, misled by his guides, all his mules and a third of his men perished in the snows and cold of the Sierra San Juan, and he himself arrived on foot at Santa Fe with the loss of everthing but his life.

The particulars of his desertion of his men on this occasion form an unpublished chapter of his history, which we think will be found to be by no means creditable to him.

[From the Boston Courier, (Webster Whig)] "The Democrats of our city and State and of all the New England States, including New Hampshire, receive the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the office of President with the most exulting exhibitions of joy and satisfaction.

We hear some open and straight old fashioned Whigs say that they will vote

" TEN CENTS A DAY."-The North Carolina Argus averse that Mr. Buchanan did use the above term, in a speech that he, the Editor, saw and rend. Let a true copy of the speech be represented to the public, and see if any part of it bears the construction put upon it by poli ticians. Let the people see if it is not a speech in favor of the working classes and against an inflated Bank circulation-Wil. Com.

An Irishman trying to put out a gas light with his fingers, cried out-Och, murder the divil a wick's in it."

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing 800 ACRES

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase mo-

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain,

18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of O RN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall. G. WILLSON.

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither.

A RE now receiving, at the old and well know establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co. LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS Ever offered in Western Carolina. CONSISTING OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Azels Glass, Queers and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpen-ter's Tools, Shoe Tools,

Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c. A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. which will be sold at unparallelled prices in the

All the above Goods have been selected wit heart of the confederacy, in the very halls of Congress, a spirits is roused, which may, at any moment, precipitate the Union into hopeless aparchy. To aggravate the horrors of our situation, the country is in imminent has any of sollision with more than one foreign.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all these bnying Goods this season to call and examine our etock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place.

Advertising.

Advertising.

Advertising.

THE Refuse and the little trouble required to sall the House, and the lit

The second car are somewhat with

The state of the s

There are proportion, and when

From the Greenville Mountaineer. HORRIBLE MURDER

Messrs. Editors:-The most horrible murder it has ever been my misfortune to know, has lately been perpetrated in a fastness of the Blue Ridge, in this State, and between this and Franklin. The base perpetrator is unknown; but is to be hoped he will be discovered. The facts are as follows:

Myself and two friends were crossing the mountains, on our return home from a trip, on the 6th inst. When pear the summit of the mountain, and as we were crossing a small branch, running from deep and dark ravine, we discovered some signs of smell, which was farther confirmed by a bird of prey. We halted and went up the ravine a short distance when we came upon the body of the murdered man, slightly covered with a few leaves and surrounded with swarms of flies. The face was marked by intelligent features and fine teeth. The hair was light -a little inclined to darkness and grey ness. A small pair of half whiskers com pleted the facial appearance, the eyes being decayed, but looked grey. The length was near six feet. The forehead was expansive and broad. The wounds were one under the left breast, evidently with an ounce ball, and one in the belly, with a snife. There were bruises about the head and body, but not of much force. Upon the corpse was a cotton shirt, with linen bosem and no collar or cravat. Near the corner of the bosom was, in indistinct letters the name Ramsay. The corpse had no coal but a thin sack, and in one pocket was a red spectacle case with the name Clark & Co., Angusta, Geo, on it. A pair of lightly red cassimere pants covered the extremities, much torn and worn. In one pocket was found a small piece of paper; having on it the names of John, Robert and David. Nothing else was found on the person of the murdered man; but in looking around we found a silver lancel case. and an old lancet in it which has induced us to think the man a doctor. No trace of any other garments were found, no horse, buggy or any other travelling apparel. The impression of a horse's foot was found going up a trail in the gorge of the mountain. The shoes were off, and the socks were on.

The man was certainly killed by some outlaw or robber, and left there to be eaten by buzzards and worms. The sight was horrible to behold, and may we never see the like again. The body we took and buried beside the mountain road after seeing the neighbors; and near the spot where we found it lies the last of the unfortunate man, whoever he was, with a small stone to mark it, with the letter "R" roughly carved on it. The grave can be found near the top of the spear of the Blue Ridge, named Nanthanbala, or the Franklin side. The belief here is, that he was a Georgian, as a man suiting the description (except the name) passed along about that time.

We have been thus particular in describing the corpse, &c., that it might give some clue to the discovery of the real person murdered.

We hope you will circulate it as extensively and as soon as possible, that the facts may be known, and the culprit fer-

reted out. The articles may be had by applying to us at our home in Center County,

With haste. JAS. JAMIESON. Cherokee Co., N. C., June 6. 1856.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

OFFER to sell at private sale, the planta-tion on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linn and others, containing about

178 Acres.

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the form er place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.

JACOB TREXLER May 13th, 1856,

SANTA ANNA Abdicated! UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORT-

Read-Made Clothing.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous cus tomers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

MERCHANT TAILORS Saliebury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-y

Rowan House. H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and soorden ly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State. The second enlargement is now nearly com-pleted, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furn shed, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two

years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48)

who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853.

w. G. way 1a, 1856.

EAST OF CHARLES BOTH COM

THE PRESS

You may have heard some man confes This is an age when things progress! But 'mind the means of good that bless The present hour, The first and foremost in the press-Hail to its power;

What wondrous skill in type and quill! What wondrous art to soothe or thrill ! They move a nation when they will To sword and field ! What influence for good or ill! What powers to wield!

Yet of the Press, with crooked sight, May see the black, and call it white; And sometimes too, that wrong is right; To say the least, It oft makes Beauty such a fright,

Perhaps 'tie lucky for mankind, Old Archimedes ne'er shall find That fulcrum in the human mind, Of which the Press is lever; For he-should Terra he unkind-Might from her axes heave her

She scares the Beast !

But, after all, the Press' arm (Raised, while it may be to our harm). To fill intriguers with alarm Strikes its hard blow, And generously to disarm The public foe !

"Tie careful, too, to recommend What best will suit the general end, And with its mighty power defend The public good; And so the Press, the people's friend Has always stood !

Fresh Supplies.

VOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bble, hal bbls, quarter bbls, and Kits.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smeked Herring, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda Biscuits, Reisins, Almonds, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt. Currants, Maccaroni together with a large ssortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail.

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury, May 13th 1856.

ti—48.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS. HANDSOME ROOM, with side and aklight combined, can be found at the Rowar H. L. ROBARDS.

China, Glass & Queensware. PEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

LIVER PILLS. Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VEPMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros. SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pitts-

burgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S, 60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors,

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.

John Fink, Concord,

King Hege & Co. Lexington N. C.
G. M. Bingham, Mockeville

E. & B. Gaither, do

W. G. James, Taylorsville,

1858

A GAY YOUNG LADY AT SYRACUSE.

The Standard says a young lady dressed in men's clothes is now in that city making love to the belles like Don Juan, She claims relationship to the British Royal Family, calls herself Mr. Guleph; makes a very handrome.counterfeit gentleman; walks into the affections of susceptible young ladies with a perfect loseness, stays out late in the evening, makes herself

quite " numerous" generally.

IT A fellow was arrested by a firmer for stealing ducks. The farmer said he should know them everywhere, and went on to describe them, 'Why,' said the counsel for the prisoner, they can't be such a very rare breed of ducks -I've some like them in my own yard. That's very likely,' returned the farmer; I've lost a good many lately."

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes. I adies Shoes and Gaitera. Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots. Misses Shoes and Gatters. Youthe and Boys Brogans. And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c. Just received and for sa'e by MILLS, MOOSE & CO. Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. NOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS. Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now re-ceiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce. Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856.

Removal! TOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Estabishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855.



TISRURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD This may certify that I have used Davis regetable Pain Killer with great success in pages of cholera infantum, common bowel comeerfully recommend it as a valuable family edcine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Babtist Church. This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten

drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, A HUNTING. M. D. This certifies, that I have for several years

used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine.

A RRONSON A BRONSON. Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall FROM INDIA.

Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to I entertain a very high based his orth B. C. THOMAS Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:-

STELWATER, Minnesota Territory, Siz.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, Perry Davis's

Vegtable Pain killer.

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store. and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Findingt to be really a remedy. I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for years.—I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had al-ready tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines consider it one of the most valuable me

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.
Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents,
also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Char-

IT STEELING SOLE OF TREATMENT

the state of the second subject to the secon

IF IIE CAN.

Every mud ought to get married-if he can. Every man should do his work to suit ustumers-if he can.

Every lawyer should tell the truth so

Every man ought to mind his own business nd let other people's alone—if he can.

Every man should take a newspaper, and pay

Whether he can or not.

DR. W. F. BASON Dentist.

S.ILISBURY, N. C. Office on the corner next Duct-Whiteheads, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hor tels, and the business portion of the city.

June, 10th 1856, tf-52

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. WE, the undersigned, having entered into

CABINET BUSINESS. in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country. and the public generally, to favor uswith a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co. where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a' splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the word line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. There wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables. Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cuphoards Washstands, Candicatands, Patent Shower

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffine constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short

WM. WILHELM, HENRY MOORE. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-1y.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the furmer residence of Rufus II. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the

February 26, 1956. SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE. and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season-direct from Norfolk, is less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at \$1 124 per keg, containing each half gallon; or

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WAEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the

State of North Carolina. WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby macted by the authority of the same, (three-fittles concurring,) That the 2:d clause of the 1-t section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina in the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty. five, shall be amended to read as f-llows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve mouth immedidiately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district

in which he resides. SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Gov. ernor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Car-olina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly. setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members

to the General Assembly. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855. SAM'L P. HILL. Speaker of the House of Commons WARREN WINSLOW.

Speaker of the Senate State of North Carolina, Office of the Secretary of the State. William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office. Given under my hand this 24: h day of January,

W. IIII.L. Secretary of State. Now therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this may Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next Gen.

eral Assembly.
In tesimony whereof I. Thomas Bragg. Governor of the State of North Cardina, [L. S.] have bereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.
THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor: PULASKI COWPER,

Private Secretary. Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation

197 Acres.

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new plantation. I here is on the plantation a new rwo group dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purch-

agera into two tracte.